Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1808. [No. 2358.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation as to prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers. It is quite as easy to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*
R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*
October 4. eotf

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
60 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale

FOR SALE,
The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.
ALSO,
Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.
The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known on application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.
September 27. 2awtf

THOMAS JACOB
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a
CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,
On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.
He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.
He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.

FOR HIRE,
A Coachee and two Strong Horses,
With a careful driver.
November 1. 2aw3m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick,
December 8. dtf

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, an election will be held at the Centre Mills, in the said county of Alexandria, on the third Saturday in this month, for three discreet and fit persons, to serve as Overseers of the Poor. At which time and place the inhabitants of the county qualified to vote, are requested to attend.

R. Moss, D. M.
December 5.

The Celebrated and unequalled running Horse,
POTOMAC,
(BY DIOMED)
Four years old last spring,
WILL certainly stand at my stable in the county of Brunswick, to be let to mares the next season; the terms, &c. will be made known by the 15th of February next, or sooner, at which time the season will commence.

B. WILKS.
December 5

To the Public.

FROM creditable information, I am induced to believe that general Ridgeley of Maryland, has, or intends to challenge, my horse Potomac, with his horse Post Boy, to run four [illegible] dollars. To satisfy that gentleman, I will meet him on half way ground, and run him four miles heats, Potomac against Post Boy, or any horse he may name, agreeable to the rules of New-Market; he the said Ridgeley naming his horse fifteen days before the commencement of the race; for said sum of 20 thousand dollars, at any time between this and the first day of January next.

B. WILKS.

☞ The Editors as far to the northward as Baltimore, will please insert the above for two weeks, and the expence will be paid to their agent in Petersburg. B. W.

FOR SALE,
A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green*, who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.
Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 d28t*

Horse Shoeing Warranted.
THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,
ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.
Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner
N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.
☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.
September 5. d1m2aw3m

JOHN R. COOKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.
Martinsburgh, Dec. 12—dtf.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition [illegible] valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.*

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Book., Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

NOTICE.
The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 13.

Lost, yesterday Evening,
A chocolate colored POCKET BOOK, marked on the back J. BOYD—1800 or 1801—containing Twenty Dollars in Bank Notes—two of Five Dollars of the Bank of Potomac, and two of Five Dollars of the Bank of Alexandria. Whoever finds the same and will deliver it to the Printer, shall be liberally rewarded
☞ The Pocket Book contained sundry other papers of no use to any but the owner.
December 13. 3t

Sugar, Salt, &c.
I have just received, for Sale,
10 hogsheads St. Croix Sugar, of superior quality.
10 do. Molasses.
1500 bushels Coarse Salt.
8000 wt. Goshen Cheese.
6 chests Imperial and Hyson Tea.
20 boxes Havannah Cigars.

Joseph H. Mandeville.
December 13. d1w

OYSTER SUPPERS
Will be served up to parties at the *City-Tavern* and *Hotel*, every evening from five till ten o'clock.

William Caton.
December 8. 6t

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.
WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of [illegible] (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*; in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Godsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.
Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.
Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.
☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.
*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15. 6tf

Ten Dollars Reward.
Stolen or strayed from the commons of this place,
A four years old Bay Mare,
ABOUT fifteen hands high, a white scratch in her face, long lofty neck, black mane and tail, both long and grow thick—She has never been docked; two hind feet white to the pasterns—on the heel of one foot is a round black spot about the size of a quarter dollar, and on the side of the other foot the same colored spot about the size of an eighth of a dollar; with a small curved brand on her shoulder. Whoever will deliver the mare to the subscriber shall have a reward of three dollars; if stolen and the thief convicted, a reward of ten dollars by

Joseph H. Mandeville.
December 7.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.
THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."
By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
November 14.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, *November 23.*

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Crawford's Speech continued.*]

When we advance to the second proposition, we are told in the most positive terms by the gentlemen from Delaware and Connecticut, that this measure has produced no effect on foreign nations. The gentleman from Massachusetts barely admits, that at first it had excited some small degree of alarm in Great Britain for a short time. I cannot believe that gentlemen wish to be understood literally when they tell us this. It can be nothing more than a figure of rhetoric. It cannot really be meant that the embargo has produced no effect. The gentleman from Massachusetts gets over it by saying that insurrections among her manufacturers, were familiar to him; he had always heard of them. But, sir, I do not recollect to have heard of any insurrection of the kind to which I allude, having taken place. They have at times heretofore been disorderly indeed, but in the late case it was a peaceable assemblage of laborers, not intending to overthrow the government or to resist the laws, but to shew the absolute state of starvation with which they were threatened. There has been nothing of this kind within my recollection before. We have heard of mobs and riotous tumults; but in the present case no movement was made by those immediate people to disturb the government. With a degree of [illegible] which excited my astonishment, the gentlemen tells us that if 100 principal manufacturers should be reduced to bankruptcy, [illegible] mechanics should be turned out of employ, this would but strengthen the army and navy of the British nation; that, when you affect Great Britain most seriously, you do her a benefit. Pursuing this argument a little farther, suppose 500,000 should be unemployed, the arm of the nation would be so much the more strengthened, and the more it would enable her to enforce her arbitrary maritime regulations. I see no conclusion to which this argument would lead us, but to this: that as you destroy her manufactures you make her more powerful. If the effect of destroying her manufactures was to be simply that which the gentleman conceives of arming her vessels and filling the ranks of her armies, it possibly might promote her strength. But these people must be clothed and fed, whether in the land or sea service, and must also have a little pay. If all her manufactures are destroyed, where is she to obtain the sum of money necessary to pay, clothe, and feed these people. Sir, we affect them vitally by affecting their manufactures; for, by the export duty on these and imports on their returns, they obtain great part of their revenues. If they export nothing they can import nothing. This conclusion of the gentleman from Massachusetts cannot therefore be correct.

The gentleman from Massachusetts says it is true that a considerable alarm was excited in England when the news of the embargo arrived there; that they had been led to believe from their writers and speakers that a discontinance of their intercourse with this country would be productive of most injurious consequences; but that they were now convinced that all their writers and statesmen were mistaken, and that she can suffer a discontinuance of intercourse without being convulsed or suffering at all. To believe this requires a considerable portion of credulity, especially when the most intelligent men affirm to the contrary. In the last of March or the first of April last, we find on an examination of merchants at the bar of the British House of Commons, that the most positive injury must result from a continuance of non-intercourse. It is not possible that our merchants on this side of the water, however intelligent they may be, can be as well acquainted with the interests of Great Britain as her most intelligent merchants. This alarm however, the gentleman has told us continued through the spring and dissipated in the summer.—It is very easy to discover the cause of the dissipation of this alarm. It was not because the loss of intercourse was not calculated to produce an effect, but it proceeded from an adventitious cause which could not have been anticipated—the revolution in Spain; and there is no intelligent man who will not acknowledge its injurious effects on our concerns. No sooner did the British ministers see a probability that the struggle between the Spanish patriots and France would be maintained, than they conceived hopes that they might find other supplies; and then they thought they might give to the people an impulse by interesting the nation in the affairs of Spain, which would render lighter the effects of our embargo. This is the cause of the change in Mr. Canning's language, for every gentleman in the house knows that a very material change took place in the latter part of the summer. If then the embargo has not produced the effects calculated from it, we have every reason to believe that its failure to produce these effects has been connected with causes wholly adventitious, and which may give way if the nation adheres to the measure. If however there be any probability that these causes will be continued for a long time, we ought to abandon it. I am not in favor of continuing any measure of this kind, except there be a probability of its producing some good effect on those who make it necessary for us to exercise this act of self-denial. When I first saw the account of the revolution in Spain, my fears were excited lest it should produce the effect which it has done. As soon as I saw the stand made by the Spanish patriots, I was apprehensive that it might buoy up the British nation under the sufferings arising from the effects of their iniquitous orders, which, compared with the sufferings which we ourselves have borne, have been as an hundred to one. If there be evidence that the effects of this measure will yet be counteracted by recent events in Spain, I will abandon it, but its substitute should be WAR, and no ordinary war—I say this notwithstanding the petitions in the other branch of the legislature, and the resolutions of a state legislature which have lately been published. When I read the resolutions called emphatically the Essex resolutions, I blush for the disgrace they reflect on my country. We are told there that this nation has no just cause of complaint against Great Britain; and that all our complaints are a mere pretext for war. I blush that any man belonging to the great American family should be so debased, so degraded, so lost to every generous and national feeling, as to make a declaration of this kind. It is debasing to the national character.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *November 23.*

FOREIGN RELATIONS.
DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Bacon's Speech continued.*]

But although the course which the gentleman took in his view of the subject before us, might not itself be correct, yet I I feel myself now in some measure justified, if not strongly called upon, to follow him in some of those remarks upon our past measures and present state, which he has handed to the committee.

The first remark of his which demands notice at present was, that the principles which he found avowed in the report of the select committee, were loathsome in his view, and disgraceful to the nation. As the gentleman has seen fit on this point to deal only in general allegations, it is impossible for me to vindicate from his reproaches any of those particular positions which are so much the object of his abhorrence. Is it that concluding paragraph which is so offensive to the gentleman?

"And it may not be useless that every foreign nation should understand that its aggressions never will be justified or encouraged by any description of American citizens. For the question for every citizen now is, whether he will rally round the government of his choice, or inlist under foreign banners? Whether he will be for his country or against his country."

I hope it was not this sentiment which bore with it so loathsome a relish; but it is not for me to select those parts of it which he is offended with, and which he has denounced by general allegations. The gentleman had before, in commenting on the general resolution reported by the committee, remarked that he was opposed usually to abstract legislation and general declaratory resolutions, viewing it as he did to be usually the resort of weakness or of ignorance; and yet he can himself thus deal in general and sweeping denunciations of that report. It is not for me to make the application of his former maxim.

But, says the gentleman, of what use can be the declaration which is set up in this resolution, that the rights, honor and independence of our country were violated by the edicts of Great Britain and France; for who questions it? I am glad, sir, to hear at last, from so high authority, that there can be no question raised on this point.—Accustomed as I have been for a long time past to be told, through the medium of too many of those prostituted gazettes which live upon the perverted passions of the day, and disgrace the nation which supports them, that this government and not Great Britain were the real aggressors in the present controversy; that she, instead of being the injuring, was in truth the injured party, and had therefore the best right to complain, I rejoice to see these calumnies at last put down by so commanding an authority, and hope that from this time the public are to be imposed upon by them no longer. To those unquestionable invasions of our national rights, the gentleman further agrees, in general terms, that this nation ought not to submit. But what, says he, do your past measures amount to but submission? I well know that this language has been the catch-word of newspaper argument during the summer past, and am not altogether surprised at hearing the sophism renewed at this time; and how does the gentleman proceed to prove it? Submission (says he) is the agreeing to a thing ordered by another in the manner that he prescribes, or refraining to do a thing that he prohibits you from doing. England says that we shall not trade with France and her allies, and they in their turn say that we shall not trade with England—We prohibit altogether the trade with both. His conclusion is, that we submit to the course prescribed by both. But, sir, is the refraining from our trade with both those powers pursuing that course of conduct which the interest of either of them demands, or the policy and spirit of their edicts against us evidently holds forth? It is as much the interest and the wish of Great Britain that we should continue our trade with her, as that we should forbear it with France and her allies—What have we said by the embargo? that we will forbear the latter and continue the former? No; but that unless you take off your interdictions against that trade which you wish to deprive us of, you shall not have the benefit of that trade which it is your interest and your wish to have us pursue. The policy of the French edicts and their effect upon our interests and rights being precisely similar, the measure which we mete to them is also the same. Again, says the gentleman, the embargo is not only submission to both, but it is aiding directly the policy of both against each other; for, says he, the object of France is to compress the commerce of Great Britain. The withdrawing of our trade aids that policy. The policy of Great Britain is to cut up neutral trade to France, and thereby excite discontent and revolt amongst her subjects, and the withdrawing of our trade aids that policy. By the gentleman's own argument then, it is proved that the embargo has operated as a measure of compression, of inconvenience, or in other words of coercion against both powers; upon Great Britain by compressing and narrowing her trade, and upon France by withholding her supplies; and the very same argument by which he attempts to prove that it is in accordance with the policy of the one, proves that it is in hostility with that of the other, that it is, so far as it goes, resistance; and this is all that was ever contended for by its advocates. I take the gentleman now solely upon his own argument, without drawing to my aid other considerations which strengthen and explain this conclusion.

But the gentleman will allow nothing to be considered as resistance, which is not bottomed on powder and ball; every other measure, as one of coercion, must be submission. In the natural world every order of animals is endowed with its own peculiar weapons of annoying its antagonist, and waging war in its defence; and most of them are different from each other. Would it be strange if there was a similar variety in the organization of nations? Because Great Britain wages hostility only by ships of war and great guns, does it follow that this country cannot and must not attempt to do it in any other mode, at least for a temporary period? or because Napoleon attacks his enemies with muskets and bayonets, must the U. States be allowed to use only those weapons? Even in open and actual war, fortresses are not always taken by open and direct assault; it is frequently found most practicable to reduce them by the slower operations of a siege, and the ing of supplies. This may at times policy of a nation, and before either are resorted to, may be a prudent and policy. Those means failing, they m be sure, in the resort, rely upon that is emphatically called the last appeal tions, and rest their vindication upon sword; and upon that I trust we sh necessary, not be backward to rest our

[*Speech to be continued.*]

FOREIGN.

(VIA BOSTON.)

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August*

On the 2d instant, two American appeared before the port of Smyrna, were refused admittance by desire of French consul. The Sublime Porte ha knowledged the justice of the prin which has induced another power to clude the American flag from its ports, has issued a very vigorous firman a the English trade, on all occasions attempts were made to introduce goods. The new ministers close to the system which has been adopte the whole continent against England.

PRUSSIA.

KONIGSBURG, *September*

As soon as the arrival of the Russ peror in our environs was announce Prussian majesty went out to me with a numerous suite. On a level near Koningstadt, both monarchs al from their carriages, and embraced ther in the most affectionate manner. the 19th, the birth day of prince Augu both the illustrious friends paid him of congratulation. On the 21st, at 5 o in the afternoon, the Russian monarch tinued his journey for Erfurth.

SPAIN.

MADRID, *October*

The supreme government still hold sittings at Aranjuez. The court Flo Blanca is their president. They have dered lieutenant-general Urdina, gover of Segovia, to bring before them, from state prison in the tower of that place, prisoner Valdes, counsellor of state, and deputy of the province of Leon. They h at the same time ordered general Cuesta leave his army, and come and give an count of his motives for arresting gen Valdes. They have further declared Val the legal representative for Leon, and rejected the man chosen by Cuesta consequence of Cuesta's violent conduct one of the representatives of the nation, Stuart, has refused to give him any pa the money sent to Asturias and Leon by British government. This proceeding Mr. Stuart has given great satisfaction to Spanish government. Cuesta, however marched a detachment of his army to V bles, a small town, near to Leon, and s 250,000 dollars belonging to the Br government. General Castanos is appoi ed commander in chief of the armies Andalusia, Castile, Valencia, and Estrem dura. These troops compose the cent army—the effective numbers of which as follow:

Andalusia,	25,000	troops of the line
Valentia,	16,000	
Castile,	12,000	mostly peasantry
Estremadura,	12,000	
Total,	65,000.	

Of the army of Andalusia one divisi is still at Madrid, and one at Ocana. O ders were sent this day to the army of E tremadura to begin its march to Burjo Osma. The marquis de Romana is a pointed to the command of the Northe army, at present under gen. Blake. Th present strength of this army, exclusive the marquis de Romana's corps, is 20,00 men, of which more than one half are tro of the line. When the army of the Mar quis will have arrived, there will be 40,00 two-thirds of the line, to which may be add ed 10,000 Asturians.

The army of Arragon will continue to b commanded by gen. Palafox; but he has been ordered to detach 10,000 men to Cata lonia, including the division of the army Valencia, then at Saragossa. His remain ing force will be but 15,000 men; a consi derable portion of which will be peasantry Gen. Vives is to command the army in Ca talonia, which will be reinforced immediate ly by 10,000 men from Grenada, under gen Reding.

FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21. 2aw

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *December* 11.

Arrived ship Aurora, Boyd, 7 weeks from Greenock, with dry goods and coal. Nov. 7, in lat. 50, spoke the schr. Hiram, Lighton, 30 days from New York for Amsterdam; the captain informed the embargo was off 14 days previous to his sailing.

Brig Traveller, Fowler, from St. Pierres, Mart. 33 days from Tortola and 22 from St. Thomas, with molasses and coffee. At St. Thomas and Tortola, flour was 24 dols. beef 20; and pork 30, and plenty. Capt. Fowler informs, that Spanish rice, as good as American, was selling at 6 dols. per hundred, by the small quantity. Nov. 22, lat. 25, long. 69 30, was boarded by the Indian sloop of war, and treated politely—she had with her a French privateer from Guadaloupe, laden with sugar and coffee, bound to America, which she had captured the day before.

Brig Sussex, Scovely, from St. Pierres, Mart. via St. Kits. (where she was detained 20 days and released without trial) with coffee, sugar and molasses. The schooner Swallow has arrived at Martinique in distress from New York. The ship Franklin, of New London, is sent into Bermuda.—American vessels daily arriving at Antigua in distress, and provisions dull.

Brig Astrea, Cottrill, 30 days from Bay Mahant, Guad. with molasses. Capt. C. informs, that in the island of Guadaloupe, the French government are condemning every vessel that arrives there without papers.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Letters have been received at the department of state, from Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, by the arrival of captain Dolliver at New York. They are only to the 10th of Oct. and we understand contain nothing of an interesting nature. *Monitor.*

"OUT AT LAST,"
OR,
THE PLAN DEVELOPED.

We have at length been able to penetrate the mysteries of the cabinet, and ascertain its plan of future policy. The system of non-intercourse with England and France is to be carried into effect; it is no false alarm; it will certainly be consummated. When this system shall be matured, and fortified by a sufficient number of *supplementary* outworks, THE EMBARGO WILL BE RAISED as it respects other countries, and our vessels, under certain restrictions, will be permitted to arm. Whether the removal of the embargo will not be nominal rather than real, it is impossible to say. At all events, the ship owners will be obliged to give two sets of bonds, and in both cases of enormous magnitude; bonds, not to violate or evade the non-intercourse system, and bonds, not to make an improper use of their arms. Events in Europe may possibly change this plan, but the public may rest assured that it is that which the government now has in contemplation.

Letters of marque and reprisal against France and England, are talked of also, but this remains, as the lawyers say, a *moot point*. It would seem that the administration has not relinquished all hope of an accommodation with France. Great Britain is given up as incorrigible.

Full reliance may be placed upon this information.

[Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile character in New York, to a gentleman in Washington City, dated Dec. 9, 1808.

"In adverting to the accounts from Liverpool, relative to the prices of wheat, &c. I find them corroborated by what captain Dolliver states, who arrived to day in 41 days passage. Wheat was up to fifteen shillings per bushel; the quartern loaf of bread had risen four pence a short time previously to his sailing, and sea-island cotton was four shilling and six pence per pound. Our consul told him that the last crop of wheat was poor, and short in quality, that naval stores were becoming scarce, and his opinion was that should the embargo be kept on six months longer, the supplies from the United States would be of such importance as to induce the English to relax in their orders in council.

"Captain Dolliver states, that in the city of London, previously to his sailing, handbills had been stuck up at the public corners, declaring the American states in rebellion, and that Vermont had revolted."

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, *Dec.* 12.

Mr. *Giles*, from the committee appointed the 11th November, on that part of the message of the President of the United States, which relates to the embargo laws, and the measures necessary to enforce the observance thereof, made a further report, in part, of the following bill, "To authorise and require the President of the United States to *arm, man* and *fit out for immediate service all the public ships of war, vessels and gun boats of the United States.*"

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised and requested, to cause to be fitted out, officered, manned, and employed, as soon as may be, all the frigates and other armed vessels of the United States, including gun boats; and to cause the frigates and armed vessels, so soon as they can be prepared for actual service respectively, to be stationed at such ports and places on the sea-coast as he may deem most expedient, or to cruise on any part of the coast of the United States, or territories thereof.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provision into immediate effect, the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorised and required in addition to the number of petty officers, able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, at present authorised by law, to appoint, and cause to be engaged and employed as soon as may be

midshipmen, corporals of marines,
able seamen, ordinary seamen
and boys, which shall be engaged to serve for a period not exceedin years, but the President may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgment their service may be dispensed with: And to satisfy the necessary expenditures to be incurred therein, a sum not exceeding dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated; and shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. *Bradley* gave notice that he should on Thursday next ask leave to bring in a bill in addition to the act, entitled "An act for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction.

TUESDAY, *December* 13.

The bill to authorise and require the president of the U. States to arm, man and fit out for immediate service all the public ships of war, vessels and gun boats of the U. S. was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After consideration, the bill making further provision for enforcing the embargo was recommitted to the original committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

MONDAY, *December* 12.

Motion for publishing Confidential Papers.

After the reference of some petitions and resolutions of a private nature—

Mr. *Randolph* observed, that it was not without some embarrassment that he rose to submit a motion to the house, not because he conceived that there was any thing improper in the motion itself—far otherwise—but because he was not perfectly sure whether, previous to making it he ought not to request the galleries to be cleared. But inasmuch as the motion itself could convey nothing to the spectators in the galleries which would be improper to be disclosed, and it would be competent for the chair to decide whether the discussion (if any should arise) ought to be carried on with closed doors or not, perhaps it would be better in the first instance to submit the motion with the doors open, because he knew what sensations the closing the doors of the house frequently excited. The public had already seen, by the supplemental journal of proceedings with closed doors, the fate of several motions made in order to give publicity to several communications from our ministers abroad. They had also seen, he presumed, because he had seen in the public newspapers, a letter purporting to be written by a member of this house (Mr. Sawyer) containing what was stated to be a disclosure of those dispatches in substance. It could not be forgotten that during the discussion of propositions to give publicity to those communications, gentlemen, one in particular from Massachusetts, had conceived that nothing could be more unhappy than to give substantially their contents; that it would be infinitely better in fact to publish them verbatim, than to give what each individual might chuse to call their substance: and Mr. R. said, it was well known that his worthy friend from North Carolina, (Mr. Macon) though zealous for their publication, had voted against giving permission to any individual to make public what he thought to be their substance.

It was with extreme reluctance Mr. R. said, that he had drawn into question the name of any member of this house, particularly of one who was not present. He said, he had deferred the motion which he was about to submit, in hopes that the gentleman whose name had been used by the public papers, would have been present to inform the House whether his name had been properly used by the public papers or not.—He wished not to be understood as vouching for the truth of the fact; but the impression on the public mind was the same from that letter, as if it had been actually written by the gentleman in question; and it must be well known to every member of the house, and that as far as it went was a proof that it had not been written by the gentleman in question, that the letter did not contain substantially the amount of the dispatches. He said he perceived in the printed letter that an important letter of gen. Armstrong, he thought of the 22d of Feb. was not alluded to at all. He thought it important not only that the public should see what the members themselves had seen, that they should known what they knew, but that they should be apprized of what in his opinion was not of much less consequence of what the house did *not* know.—For this purpose he said he would again submit a motion to the house, which had been once rejected upon ground which in his opinion could not at this moment have weight; since the principal objection had consisted in the impropriety of permitting any thing purporting to be the contents of the communications to be known, on account of the misrepresentation to which they might be liable. Mr. R. then offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy imposed on the communication from our respective ministers at Paris and London, which accompanied the president's message of the 8th ult. be taken off, with the exception of the extract of a letter from general Armstrong to the Secretary of State dated Paris, Dec. 27th, 1808.

The *Speaker* observed that in his opinion the rules of the house required that this resolution should be considered with closed doors.

On motion of Mr. *Randolph*, the galleries were accordingly cleared, and so remained for about an hour and a half, when they were again opened. Whilst the doors were closed the question on Mr. Randolph's motion was taken, after debate, by yeas and nays—yeas 42, nays 81.

TUESDAY, *Dec.* 13.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The report of the committee on our foreign relations still under consideration—

Mr. *Gardenier* occupied the floor, in continuation of his observations of yesterday, for four hours.

Mr. *Findley* spoke for about twenty minutes in reply.

The first resolution, contained in the following words, was divided, so as to take the question first on the part in *Italic*.

RESOLVED, *That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the late edicts of Great Britain,*—and France.

The question was then taken on the *first clause* of this resolution, and CARRIED, *one hundred and twenty one* to TWO. Nays—Messrs. *Gardenier* and *Hoge*.

The question was then taken on the *second* clause of the resolution, and CARRIED *one hundred and thirteen* to TWO. Nays—Messrs. *Gardenier* and *Hoge*.

The question was then taken on the *whole* resolution as reported by the committee, and CARRIED *one hundred and eighteen* to TWO. Nays— Messrs. *Gardenier* and *Hoge*.

And the house adjourned about seven o'clock.

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.
October 19 d

CASH

And the highest prices given for
HOGS BRISTLES,
BY THE SUBSRIBER,

WHO manufactures and keeps on hand, *A general assortment of BRUSHES*, which he will dispose of on pleasing terms, at his manufactory, King-street, opposite Hodgkin's Indian Queen Tavern, Alexandria.

John Shakes.
December 13. d3teo4t

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Jacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

December 15. dt1st Jan

☞ Vaccination.

THE subscriber having procured FRESH VACCINE, or COW-POCK MATTER, offers his services to those who would avoid the danger of the Small Pox, by this safe, mild, and effectual prevenuve. And gratis, to those who may require it.

Apply to
Charles Douglas,
Near the wharf, Prince-street.
December 15. eo3t

☞ SMALL POX.

THE total absence of the Small Pox for some time past, seems to impose upon the Physicians of Alexandria, the duty of making known to its inhabitants that a natural case of that disease now exists in a small tenement in the neighborhood of *Ezra Kenzie's* tanyard. As the necessity of having recourse to inoculation, ought, in the opinion of the subscribers, to be avoided if possible, they have taken measures to procure from some of the adjacent towns an immediate supply of VACCINE INFECTION, which they hope will arrive in two or three days at furthest.—In the mean time the authority of the Police will be applied to prevent the subject now laboring under Small Pox, from wandering from his present residence. Little or no danger is therefore to be apprehended during the short interval which will elapse before vaccination can be resorted to. After which, variolous infection will be preserved for the purpose of testing the validity of all the cases of Kine Pox which have occurred in this place from the first introduction of this disease.

William A. Dangerfield,
R. P. Dangerfield,
William Washington,
John Richards,
Thomas Semmes,
Archibald B. Dick,
Elisha C. Dick.
December 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises,

A Lot of Ground,

Situated on the north side of Ramsay's ally. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.
December 14.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents*. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

—

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions;

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

—

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harnessmacher

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. L. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. co

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best riters, and particularly from the Dictionaries f the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, will take place on the first Monday in December next, at the house of John Gooding, at the old turnpike gate, in Fairfax county, for transacting the business on the company. At same time and place, an election will be held for a president, four directors and a treasurer, for the ensuing year.

JONAH THOMPSON, *Treasurer.*

November 14—(15) 2awte

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
30 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sperm candles and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

GENTLEMENS' AND LADYS'

ALMANACS

For 1809,

IN PLAIN AND MOROCCO BINDING;

Just received by

JAMES KENNEDY, *Sen'r.*

KING-STREET.

ALSO

The Churchman's Magazine, for July, August, September and October;

By the Rev. Mr. Hobart of N. York.

A Prospectus of which may be seen by applying as above.

And a prospectus of a new Periodical Work to be called

THE MEDICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL *JOURNAL AND REVIEW;*

By an association of gentlemen in different parts of the U. States.

Common Prayer Books, of various sizes, and Dr. Dwight's Edition of Watts's Psalms and Hymns, adapted to the use of the Presbyterian Church—in plain and elegant binding, and a general assortment of School and Classical Books—Blank Books and Stationary.

Dec. 10. co3t

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, December Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the executors of William Halley, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, three times a week for two weeks.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

—

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM HALLEY, formerly of the county aforesaid, but late of Washington county, state of Ohio, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 6th day of June next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 6th day of December, 1808.

Esther Halley, *Ex'rx.*
Edward Stabler, *Ex'r.*

December 6. co3w

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

—

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria City, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashears.

Executors of James Russel.

November 4 co8

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smoak and other out-houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 50 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wisemiller.

November 21. m&th

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Claved do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.